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10/816,537	04/01/2004	Michael H. Dunn	871462.00024.PA1242380US	9994
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EXAMINER				
SHENG, TOM V				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/816,537

Applicant(s)

DUNN ET AL.

Examiner

TOM V. SHENG

Art Unit

2629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 June 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 13-30, 33-36, 40, 41, 43-72, 74-84, 88-101 and 104 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 61-67 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 13-17, 19-30, 35, 36, 40, 41, 43-56, 58-60, 68-72, 74-76, 79-81 and 88-101 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 18, 33, 34, 57, 77, 78, 82-84 and 104 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-852)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Claim Objections

1. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: line 12, "form" should be "from" instead. Appropriate correction is required.
2. Claim 44 is objected to because of the following informalities: "pull out window" should be "pull-out window" instead. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 2, 9, 10, 22, 25-30, 35, 36, 40, 41, 43, 48-56, 58-60, 68, 69, 74-76, 79-81, 88, 89 and 96-101 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Youden (US 7,027,035 B2) in view of Someya et al. (US 6,759,997 B2), hereinafter as Someya.

As for claim 1 and associated claims 49, 53, 68 and 88, Youden teaches a presentation system (image copy system 100; fig. 1; column 2, lines 40-59) for presenting information (displaying images), the system comprising:

- a communication network (image data transfer link 110);
- a control interface (selectable control 112);
- a master presentation unit (computer system) including a processor (computing

device 102) and a master display screen (first display device 104),

the master screen juxtaposed within the space so as to be viewable by an audience within a space (the first display device 104 is inherently viewed by an user and any other people within the vicinity),

the processor operable to transmit an image displayed on the master screen over the network upon user command issued via the control interface (when selectable control 112 is selected by the user, copy an image 116 displayed on the first display device 104 over to a second display device 108; column 2, lines 50-59); and

at least a first slave presentation unit (second display device 108) including a first slave image presenter (an inherent interface/driving circuitry that receives image data from computing device 102) operable to receive and present images that are transmitted by the master unit to the first slave unit over the network (image 116 is displayed on the second display device 108 via transfer link 110).

However, Youden is silent regarding whether the display at the master screen (first display device 104) and the first slave presentation unit (second display device 108) are for same audience.

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that whether the intended audience is same or separate groups relates simply to intended use of the image copy system. Moreover, it is conceivable and logical that the user of the image copy system is part of the audience. For example, the user first check and view an image displayed on the first display device, and when he desires to clearly show to the audience he

could copy the image to the second display device, which could be a bigger display or simply another display at another spot within the space/room.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to setup the image copy system such that both display devices are within a space and intended for same audience.

Youden further teaches that image data could be copied to a memory component first and later read to be displayed on a second display device (fig. 5; column 5 line 64 through column 6 line 28). Furthermore, Youden teaches yet an external display device 234 (i.e. a third display device) besides the second display device 232 (fig. 2) but without any description as how to copy image data to the external display device 234 for display.

However, Youden still does not teach wherein, when an image is transmitted from the master unit to a slave unit, the image is correlated with a slave unit identifier and is stored in a memory as an image-unit set.

Someya teaches an image display system of n image display units 2 (fig. 3; column 4 lines 4-11). Each image display unit has an associated unit number set within the unit (column 4 lines 12-20). Moreover, a composite image signal C for the display units includes an image signal and an index signal X (column 4 lines 21-30). The index signal X corresponds to a unit number determining which image display unit to display.

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that similarly for Youden the image data copied to the memory component could be modified as a composite image data similar to Someya's. With this change, copied image data can be designated to a particular image display unit (i.e. either the second display device or the external display

device). It would have been obvious to provide such composite image data and modify the second/external display units to be able recognize associated image data, since this facilitates communication over network of image data to only designated display unit(s).

As for claims 2, 69 and 89, the external display device 234 (Youden: fig. 2) corresponds to the at least a second slave presentation unit claimed.

As for claim 9, naturally each slave presentation unit would have its own display surface.

As for claim 10, managing the scales of both the master screen and presentation surface are both feasible and common in the art. This would be a matter of design consideration and usage preference.

As for claims 22 and 96, the master unit (computer system) does include the control interface (selectable control 112) as shown (fig. 1).

As for claims 25 and 97, Youden teaches an alternative wherein the control interface is separate from the master unit (selectable interface control 120 displayed on the first display device 104 - to be selected obviously by touch or associated mouse).

As for claims 26 and 98, the associated mouse could easily be a wireless mouse.

As for claims 27 and 99, Youden teaches that image data 116 and 118 are identical.

As for claims 28 and 100, the edit to image data 116 could be made updated with image data 118 by design once the copy button 112 has been selected.

As for claims 29, 30 and 101, it would have been obvious to make the link 110 wireless when this connectivity convenience is desired. Naturally, wireless transmitter and receiver would be required.

As for claims 35 and 36, steps 508 and 510 (Youden: fig. 5) correspond to store function as claimed.

As for claims 40-41 and 50-52, the orientations and dimensions of the master and slave screens are simply a matter of design consideration in optimizing viewing space.

As for claim 43, whether the displays are adjacent to each other or spaced a distance apart is a matter of preference of the user for the audience.

As for claim 48, it is a matter of design consideration based on esthetics, functionality and portability on how the different displays should be provided.

As for claims 54-56, 58-60, 74-76 and 79-81, Someya's index signal X corresponds to the unique image identifier that associates with the presented image (together with the image signal as a composite image signal).

5. Claims 3-5, 21, 70, 71, 90-92 and 95 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Youden as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Brown et al. (US 7,134,079 B2), hereinafter as Brown.

As for claims 3, 71 and 90, Youden does not teach the indicating of which slave units the image should be transmitted to. Brown teaches a presentation system 100 (fig. 1). Specifically, Brown teaches the system having a graphical interface 122, video

outputs 116a, 116b provided to left-hand projector 114a and right-hand projector 114b, respectively. Using the interface 122, presentation material is directed to one, or both of the projectors (column 3, lines 12-26).

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that the features above of the graphical interface 122 could similarly be incorporated into Youden's selectable control as this would further allow control of which slave presentation unit is to be directed to. Therefore, it would have been obvious to further incorporate Brown's control interface features because of the selectivity of slave presentation unit provided.

As for claims 4 and 91, Brown teaches using graphical icons 620 and 644, to send image information to either left or right screen, that correspond to the two buttons provided in the master unit.

As for claims 5, 21, 70, 92 and 95, Youden does not teach that the image on the master screen is erased / removed after transmitting to a slave unit. On the other hand, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that once an image is transmitted to a slave unit, it is not necessary for the master screen to continue display the image. Therefore, it would have been obvious to remove / erase the image after being transmitted as a design choice.

6. Claims 6-8, 23-28, 72, 93, 94 and 97-100 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Youden as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Barton (US 2005/0193060 A1).

As for claims 6, 23 and 93, Youden does not teach an augment interface by which a presenter may augment an image presented on the master screen. On the other hand, Barton teaches a projected image (by display unit 120) may be edited by a control unit 130 (fig. 1 and 2; paragraph 26). One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize Barton's editing feature could be incorporated into Youden's system and is beneficial in allowing a presentation image to be enhanced in real time as necessary. Therefore, it would have obvious to add Barton's editing feature as an enhancement to Youden's system.

As for claims 7, 24 and 94, the moving of the cursor and corresponding editing correspond to claimed activity intended to interact with the master screen.

As for claim 8, the adding or erasing of information is what editing is all about.

As for claims 25, 26, 97 and 98, Barton teaches an embodiment where the control unit 130 is separate from the display unit 120 (master display) and communicates wirelessly (via the document exchange unit 110, which could be part of the display unit 20).

As for claims 27 and 99, Barton teaches that the control unit 130 has a display 132 for preview.

As for claims 28 and 100, once the display data is sent to the shared memory 112, it is available for display on display unit 120.

Claim 72 is similarly rejected over the rationale of rejections for claims 6 and 7.

7. Claims 13-16, 17, 19, 20 and 44-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Youden as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Ayers et al. (US 5,038,158), hereinafter as Ayers.

As for claim 13, Youden does not teach the structure of the slave image presenter as claimed. Ayers teaches an erasable roller-type display (fig. 1 and 2). Specifically, the display has a roller 31, printer head 34, sheet feed motor 33 that correspond to claimed roll member, print applicator and motivator, respectively (column 5 lines 9-20). One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that Ayers' display could similarly be used as one of Youden's secondary displays and is advantageous in providing a feel of hand-drawn chart. Therefore, it would have been obvious to incorporate Ayers' display as one secondary display of Youden, providing a feel of a hand-drawn chart in presentation.

As for claim 14, the roller 31 rolls display sheet 22 that reads on claimed sheet of paper.

As for claims 15 and 16, it is not clear whether the primary display screen 56 and secondary display screens 58, 60 and 62 are of the same size. On the other hand, this would be simply being a matter of design consideration and usage preference.

As for claim 17, as modified by Someya, the unique identifier (i.e. the index/unit number would be associated with the printed image. It would have been obvious that being proximate the printed image is a logical way of association.

As for claims 19 and 20, the display sheet 22 of Ayers is erasable. However, the erase is by means of a charged cleaning brush 66 and not erasable ink. On the other

hand, the application of a cleaning agent is well known in the art and is merely an alternative to erasing content on a sheet medium. Moreover, the concurrent erasing and writing of content on a sheet medium is well known.

As for claims 44-47, Ayer's display is a pull-out endless loop type. However, this is simply a matter a design consideration for the four display styles as claimed are all well known in the art.

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claims 61-67 are allowed.
9. Claims 18, 33, 34, 57, 77, 78, 82-84 and 104 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
10. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: none of the prior art of record teaches, inter alia, the retrieval method for display back via the master screen and the setup of both the image-unit sets and session image set, as claimed.

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-10, 13-17, 19-30, 35-36, 40-41, 43-56, 58-60, 68-72, 74-76, 79-81 and 88-101 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Because the new rejection is associated with previously objected claims, the rejection is mad non-final.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TOM V. SHENG whose telephone number is (571)272-7684. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am - 6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe can be reached on (571) 272-7691. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/T. V. S./
Examiner, Art Unit 2629

/Richard Hjerpe/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2629